

night which brought the orioles and most of the resident warblers, including the Blue-winged Warbler's relative, *V. chrysoptera*.

Mr. Faxon and I were especially interested in the presence of this warbler. In 'The Auk' for October, 1907 (p. 444), Mr. Faxon recorded a male Brewster's Warbler which had spent the preceding summer in Lexington, and in the Memoirs of Museum of Comp. Zool., 1910 (XL, pp. 57-78), he gave a detailed account of two female Brewster's Warblers which, mated with *V. chrysoptera*, bred during the summer of 1910, in the same locality where the 1907 bird was found. Brewster's Warblers have returned to this locality each year since 1910.

In plumage the offspring of all these birds have followed the laws of Mendelian heredity and the inference is that *V. pinus* has bred on some former occasion in the vicinity and that these Brewster's Warblers are a relic of cross breeding. However, with the exception of "A nesting of the Blue-winged Warbler in Massachusetts," by Horace W. Wright (Auk, XXVI, No. 4, October, 1909) in Sudbury, twenty miles to the south, there was, until now, no record of the occurrence of *V. pinus* for this immediate region. The appearance this spring of a pure Blue-winged Warbler within half a mile of the Brewster's breeding ground is a bit of corroborative evidence that from time to time *pure* blood may be introduced into eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. Faxon and I believe that the present bird cannot have been a descendant of a local *V. leucobronchialis*, for the reason that, without exception, the Brewster's Warblers in Lexington sing the *V. chrysoptera* song.—WINSOR M. TYLER, *Lexington, Mass.*

**Birds Observed at Bennington, Vermont.**—The following species have been noted by Mrs. Ross and myself during the past few years.

**Colymbus holbœllii.** HOLBÆLL'S GREBE.—1904, Feb. 18, seven taken alive on the snow—unable to fly. 1910, Jan. 1, one taken alive. 1912, Feb. 12, one taken alive. 1913, Mar. 14, one taken alive.

**Alle alle.** DOVEKIE.—1910, May 31, one taken alive but died the next day. It was mounted and is now in the State Museum at Montpelier. It was in summer plumage.

**Sterna hirundo.** COMMON TERN.—1907, May 30, one seen.

**Aythya marila.** AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.—1911, Oct. 25, one shot.

**Harelda hyemalis.** OLD SQUAW.—1911, Nov. 13, one shot.

**Rallus elegans.** KING RAIL.—1910, one spent the month of May in a swamp in this town.

**Calidris arenaria.** SANDERLING.—1911, Sept. 25, one taken alive but injured; lived only a few days. Mounted and is in the State Museum.

**Limosa hæmastica.** HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—1911, Sept. 5, one taken alive with a broken wing.

**Aquila chrysaëtos.** GOLDEN EAGLE.—1911, Oct. 26, one shot—mounted and is in a private collection.

**Corvus corax principalis.** NORTHERN RAVEN.—1909, Nov. 7, one shot — mounted and is in a private collection.

**Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina.** EVENING GROSBEEK.—1909, a flock numbering between 30 and 40 remained in and about the village for about 3 weeks—were first seen April 1, last seen April 18. 1911. A flock of 5 were first seen March 27, and were seen three or four times for a week. 1913. A flock of 25 or 30 were first seen January 1, and have been seen many times by many observers on different dates—were last seen by myself April 20.

**Passerherbulus henslowi.** HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—Nested in 1909, 1911, 1912.

**Dendroica tigrina.** CAPE MAY WARBLER.—1912, a large migration during May — the only migration observed in 10 years. One was found dead which was mounted and is in a private collection.

**Icteria virens virens.** YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—1912, June, one pair nested.

**Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus.** HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—1912, Dec. 26, one seen.—LUCRETIOUS H. ROSS, M. D., *Bennington, Vermont.*

**Some Birds of Southwestern Missouri.**—Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) prior to 1907 had not been listed from the western central section of Missouri. It was not seen by W. E. D. Scott, neither was it mentioned in Mr. Widmann's catalogue of Missouri birds issued several years ago. The species is apparently extending its range as the following notes would indicate.

May 30, 1907. Saw two specimens.

March 24, 1909. Saw and heard half a dozen Bewick's Wrens.

March 29, 1909. Saw Bewick's Wren to-day and have seen numbers since the 24th.

April 21, 1910. Saw one carrying twigs into a paste-board box on top of a trash heap. (The nest was destroyed later.)

April 2, 1912. Heard two or three to-day.

April 12, 1912. Have heard several each day since the 2nd.

April 27, 1912. Have heard several each day since the 12th.

May 19, 1912. Have heard them occasionally since the last record

June 3, 1912. Heard one to-day,— the only one since May 19.

June 22, 1912. Heard one to-day. (Must be nesting.)

March 20, 1913. Saw and heard one to-day.

May 21, 1913. Have seen and heard a number since March 20.

The Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) has been considered a rare bird in Missouri. My first record is Jan. 31, 1911, when three males were seen. They were observed in varying numbers from three to thirteen a number of times, until April 27, the last record.

Red Crossbills were seen almost daily between the dates of February 23, 1911, and March 24, 1911. This was a small flock numbering only five or six.—A. F. SMITHSON, *Warrensburg, Johnson Co., Mo.*